

受験番号					氏名	
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2014 年度

# 英 語

## 注 意 事 項

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子を開いてはいけない。
2. この問題冊子は 13 頁ある。試験開始後、頁の落丁・乱丁及び印刷不鮮明、また解答用紙の汚れ等に気付いた場合は、手を挙げて監督者に知らせること。
3. 監督者の指示にしたがって解答用紙の下記の該当欄にそれぞれ正しく記入し、マークせよ。

### ① 受験番号欄

受験番号を 4 ケタで記入し、さらにその下のマーク欄に該当する 4 ケタをマークせよ。(例) 受験番号 0025 番 → 

0	0	2	5
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 と記入。

### ② 氏名欄 氏名・フリガナを記入せよ。

4. 受験番号が正しくマークされていない場合は、採点できないことがある。
5. 解答は、解答用紙の解答欄に HB 鉛筆で正確にマークせよ。


例えば 

30
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 と表示された問題の正答として④を選んだ場合は、次の(例)のように解答番号 30 の解答欄の④を濃く完全にマークせよ。薄いもの、あるいは不完全なものは解答したことにはならない。

(例)

解答番号	解 答 欄									
30	①	②	③	●	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩

6. 解答を修正する場合は必ず「消しゴム」であとが残らないように完全に消すこと。鉛筆の色や消しくずが残ったり、のような消し方などをした場合は、修正したことにならない。
7. 解答はそれぞれの解答番号につき 1 個だけ選ぶこと。2 個以上マークした場合は無解答とみなされる。
8. 試験終了後、問題冊子および解答用紙を机の上に置き、試験監督者の指示に従い退場しなさい。

第1問 次の  ~  の各群の単語①~⑤のうちから、最も強いアクセント(第一強勢)の位置が、他の4つの場合と異なるものを1つずつ選びなさい。

- ① dam-age                      ② in-fant                      ③ mis-chief  
④ neph-ew                      ⑤ tech-nique

- ① am-bi-tious                      ② des-per-ate                      ③ dili-gent  
④ im-mi-nent                      ⑤ in-fa-mous

- ① an-a-lyze                      ② com-pro-mise                      ③ de-ter-mine  
④ fas-ci-nate                      ⑤ rec-on-cile

- ① bi-lin-gual                      ② com-pli-ment                      ③ in-ci-dent  
④ op-ti-mist                      ⑤ sig-na-ture

- ① am-big-u-ous                      ② au-thor-i-ty                      ③ dis-ad-van-tage  
④ ma-te-ri-al                      ⑤ phe-nom-e-non

第2問 次のa～eの各英文の空欄  ～  に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～⑤のうちから1つずつ選びなさい。

a. I'd like to have a cup of tea. Are you going to have , too?

- ① any                                  ② it                                  ③ one  
④ same                                  ⑤ them

b. I had never been to such an expensive restaurant. The dinner they served cost me  three hundred dollars!

- ① as far as                              ② as much as                              ③ as well as  
④ many more than                      ⑤ no more than

c. When it  drawing pictures, no one in the class can draw like Yumi.

- ① comes to                              ② deals with                              ③ goes to  
④ is good at                              ⑤ takes up

d. The professor recommends  to expand your horizons.

- ① to go abroad                              ② you go abroad                              ③ your go abroad  
④ for you going abroad                      ⑤ you will go abroad

e.  he not told me the facts, I would never have forgiven him.

- ① Although                              ② As                              ③ Even if  
④ Had                              ⑤ Were

第3問 次の対話 a ~ e の空欄  ~  に入れるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の①~④のうちから1つずつ選びなさい。

a. A : They say there's going to be a shower this evening.

B : No wonder it's getting gloomy.

A :

B : Sure.

- ① It must be a wonderful hotel room.
- ② We can lie on the beach and get a nice tan.
- ③ We'd better head back.
- ④ We should eat in the garden.

b. A : I heard you moved to the accounting department.

B : Yes. I'm worried because I know little about accounting.

A :

B : I appreciate it.

- ① Count me out of this.
- ② I'll make my account.
- ③ You can count on me.
- ④ You can take it into account.

c. A : Do you think we should tell Mr. Brown what happened?

B : Don't ask me. I hardly know him.

A : Well, I think we should, shouldn't we?

B :

- ① It's up to you.
- ② Take my word for it.
- ③ That's a deal.
- ④ You earned it.

d. A : Can I give you a lift?

B : No thanks. I'm alright.

A : Honestly, it's no trouble for me. I'm free all afternoon.

B : Actually,

- ① my brother is picking me up.
- ② my husband lives close to his work.
- ③ they are going to fix the elevator soon.
- ④ you left your keys here.

e. A : Hello, is that you, John?

B : Yes. Who's speaking?

A : Tom. I'm caught in a traffic jam.

B :

- ① Good for you. No worries.
- ② Take a taxi.
- ③ You should call your lawyer.
- ④ You should have expected that.

第4問 次の英文を読み、下記の問いに答えなさい。

注：rounds：回診

a home monitoring service：在宅(医療)監視サービス

Mr. Smith, a 62-year-old businessman, was in hospital for stomach cancer. He had had no symptoms until the cancer had already spread beyond the stomach. Ever since Mr. Smith had been informed of his disease, he spoke very little, would not sit up but stayed in bed staring at the ceiling. His pain had [ 16 ] by medicine, but he was experiencing severer pain recently. As it had become difficult for him to eat, the doctor [ 17 ]. Mr. Smith asked if he could go home to spend his [ イ ] days with his family.

“Alright,” the doctor said. “But we have to discuss that with your wife. She will [ 18 ] at home. So we must talk with her first.”

The doctor went out of the room and continued his rounds. Mr. Smith felt very depressed. If he goes home, he will be a [ □ ] to his wife. What [ 19 ] ? He does not want to spend his last days in the hospital room, but he does not want ( 1. more / 2. on / 3. to / 4. strain / 5. put / 6. his wife). He [ 20 ] severe pain in the stomach. [二]

Ms. Smith arrived at the hospital. As the doctor met her in the hallway, he mentioned to her that he would visit Mr. Smith’s room later to [ 21 ].

“Going home? No, no. I want him to [ 22 ]. It’s safer.” Ms. Smith replied.

“I understand, but your husband wants to go home. We’ll talk about it later together, OK?!”

Ms. Smith was in panic. She wanted to do [ ハ ] her husband wished, but at the same time, she knew that it would be extremely difficult to [ 23 ], with his pain, and with the feeding tube. What should she do if he starts getting uncontrollable pain at night? What would she do if the worst happened? Her

legs  . She could not move. She was too afraid to go into her husband's room, ( 1. start / 2. about / 3. going home / 4. lest / 5. should / 6. any conversation). They lived an hour and a half away from the hospital and  a home monitoring service.

(*Thinking Critically about Health Issues* [マクミラン ランゲージハウス] より。  
一部改変)

A. 上の英文の  ~  に入る最も適切な語句を下の①から⑭の中から1つずつ選びなさい。ただし、文頭に入る場合でも最初の文字は小文字になっています。

- ① be the one who is going to take care of you
- ② been controlled
- ③ can he do
- ④ can he move his bed
- ⑤ discuss his going home
- ⑥ getting ready to take a nap
- ⑦ give blood to his wife
- ⑧ had no access to
- ⑨ infect her with his bad cold
- ⑩ started to feel
- ⑪ stay in hospital
- ⑫ suggested placing a feeding tube
- ⑬ take care of him at home
- ⑭ were shaking

B. 上の英文の[ イ ]に入る最も適切な語を下の①～④の中から1つ選びなさい。

26

- ① remain      ② remaining      ③ remained      ④ remainder

C. 上の英文の[ ロ ]に入る最も適切な語を下の①～④の中から1つ選びなさい。

27

- ① boredom      ② burden      ③ caregiver      ④ victim

D. 上の英文の[ ハ ]に入る最も適切な語を下の①～④の中から1つ選びなさい。

28

- ① however      ② nevertheless      ③ whatever      ④ whenever

E. カッコ[ニ], [ホ]内の語または語句を正しい順序に並べ替えたものを, それぞれ①～④のなかから1つずつ選びなさい。

[ニ] 29

- ① 1—2—6—5—4—3      ② 3—5—1—4—2—6  
③ 4—2—3—6—5—1      ④ 6—5—4—1—2—3

[ホ] 30

- ① 2—6—5—1—4—3      ② 4—6—2—3—5—1  
③ 5—6—1—4—2—3      ④ 6—5—4—2—1—3



F. 下線部 31 に関して、スミス氏がそのような心情となった原因を表していないと思われる文章を下の①～⑤から 1 つ選びなさい。

31

- ① Mr. Smith realized that his personal wish could not be simply granted.
- ② Mr. Smith was torn between his wish to go home and his concern for his wife who would go through extreme hardship if he went home.
- ③ The doctor expressed concern about Mr. Smith's present condition and rejected Mr. Smith's wish.
- ④ The doctor implied that Mr. Smith's wish to go home could only be granted on the condition that Ms. Smith agreed.
- ⑤ The doctor made him acknowledge the harsh reality that Mr. Smith's wish would greatly affect Mr. Smith's family.

G. 下線部 32 に関して、スミス夫人がそのような心情となった原因を最もよく表していると思われる文章を下の①～⑤から 1 つ選びなさい。

32

- ① It was so unexpected for her to hear that her husband would help her go home.
- ② The doctor revealed Mr. Smith's wish to her, assuring her that all possible measures would be taken to support her.
- ③ The doctor casually told her such an important matter in the hallway without taking the time to care for her, so she did not know how to handle the situation.
- ④ She had never thought that her husband would want to go home so early.
- ⑤ She was disappointed to know that her husband trusted the doctor more than her.

H. 下線部 33 に関して, スミス夫人が考える“the worst”という事柄を最もよく表していると思われる文章を下の①~⑤から 1 つ選びなさい。

33

- ① Staring at the ceiling, her husband dies in pain in the hospital bed.
- ② She needs to move her house nearer to the hospital.
- ③ Her husband's condition suddenly takes a turn for the worse, but she can do nothing but watch him suffer and die.
- ④ Her husband's symptoms get worse, and he returns to the hospital to spend the rest of his days under the care of the healthcare team.
- ⑤ Her husband passes away, not knowing how to make use of the home monitoring service.

**第5問** 次の文章の内容と合っていると思われるものを、下に示した①～⑳のなかから5つ選びなさい。ただし、解答の順序は問いませんが、同一番号を重複使用した解答は無効とします。 

34	～	38
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注：primeval relic：前世紀の遺物

linguistics：言語学

interbreed：交配する

Our verbal language has, as its primary function, the exchange of factual information. Its secondary role is to act as a channel for expressing our emotions. With our body language the situation is reversed. Its primary function is to reveal our moods.

We have designed computers to improve the efficiency of our information exchange. Computers carry a mass of verbal language but they have no body language. By contrast, our body language has been given no new technological boost. It has remained untouched by the advance of civilization. It survives as a wonderful, primeval relic in the midst of our modern cities, ensuring that in a cold machine age we remain warmly human.

To watch it is to witness a fascinating human ballet of gestures and expressions, of postures and movements, an everyday ballet in which the performers need no training. And since so much of it is shared by all humanity, it remains one of the most important aids to unifying our species.

It is true that there are many local gestures that cause confusion but there are many more that do not. Put two people without a common spoken language in the same room and they will soon be communicating with one another by means of body language. A smile, a pointed finger, a mimed action of drinking, and already a small bond has been made. With only their separate verbal languages to help them, they would be unable to bridge the divide between them. But with their shared body language they can start to build a simple human relationship.

It is this that makes the language of the body so crucial to our future on this planet. For years people have looked upon gesture as a trivial, minor subject. Linguistics, the study of the spoken and written word, has, on the other hand, been regarded as a major topic. Yet it is spoken language that divides the world and body language that unites it. Our spoken languages, so vital at serving communication within each culture, have developed such huge differences over time that they have become a major source of cultural separation. They have helped to convert each nation into something approaching a separate 'species'.

By definition, different species are groups of animals that do not interbreed. Because of the great differences in spoken languages, the chances of people marrying across the language barrier are greatly reduced. It does happen, of course, but usually only when one partner has learned the language of the other and therefore destroyed the barrier. But the number of couples that live and breed together without speaking a word of one another's verbal language is extremely small. Their common body language might enable them to share a few loving days but soon the need for detailed information exchange would make them increasingly frustrated. The splitting off of the different tongues has resulted in verbal language becoming one of the major *anti*-communication systems of our species.

There are great dangers in such divisions, as we all know, and this makes the unifying potential of our globally shared body language even more significant for the future of our species. Brave attempts to introduce a universal tongue — Esperanto — have failed dismally but those who saw that movement as the only hope for peaceful coexistence need not be too depressed. As long as we can smile at one another, laugh, embrace, hug, point and nod, there is hope for a friendly future.

(*The Human Animal* [成美堂]より。一部改変)

- ① The author says that verbal language and body language have completely different functions from each other.
- ② The author says that the main function of our spoken language is to express our inner feelings.
- ③ Body language had first developed hand in hand with verbal language, but somewhere in the old age its progress came to a stop.
- ④ Computers have made advancement in detecting and conveying our human emotions.
- ⑤ The development of technology greatly improved the exchange of factual information in verbal language.
- ⑥ The author regards ballet not only as an art form but also as a useful tool for uniting people all over the world.
- ⑦ The author compares the human body exercising body language to a kind of ballet.
- ⑧ Human ballet is fascinating because it is danced by certain specialists who need no training.
- ⑨ As body language is standardized over the years, people around the world have no trouble communicating with one another.
- ⑩ Body language requires some training to have a good command of it, whereas verbal language does not.
- ⑪ The author says that when two people have different verbal languages they are more likely to have different kinds of body language.
- ⑫ Even though two people have different verbal languages, they will probably be able to start communicating with each other with the help of body language.
- ⑬ The author sees more future in body language because more and more nations are beginning to realize its potential capacity as universal language.

- ⑭ Differences in verbal languages have made countries rely more on body language as means of negotiation.
- ⑮ The author regards body language more important for our future because the differences in verbal languages tend to divide people a great deal.
- ⑯ International marriages work only when body language is the same between the partners.
- ⑰ The author says that there are many unhappy international couples in the world because of the difference of opinions on how to raise their children.
- ⑱ A universal language was introduced once and was about to make a success when a world war broke out and crushed the attempt.
- ⑲ Body language could be the driving force in uniting human species in different regions.
- ⑳ The author argues that young people should learn foreign languages to overcome the barrier existing between separate nations.